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colored drawings, and some living specimens from the large collection possessed by the Society.

AN Association of Medical Librarians was organized at a meeting of a number of representatives of medical libraries held at the editorial rooms of the *Philadelphia Medical Journal*, in Philadelphia, on May 2d. The officers elected were: President, Dr. George M. Gould, of Philadelphia; Vice-President, Dr. J. L. Rothrock, of St. Paul, Minn.; Secretary, Miss M. R. Charlton, of Montreal, Canada; Treasurer, Dr. William Browning, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

JOHN GUITERAS, professor of pathology in the University of Pennsylvania and an eminent yellow fever expert, has been instructed by the Surgeon-General of the United States Army to proceed to Tampa, Florida, to act as medical adviser to the commander of the army which it is expected will invade Cuba. Relative to the dangers which may beset troops in Cuba, and the precautions which should be adopted, the following statement, says the *Philadelphia Medical Journal*, is attributed to Dr. Guiteras: "It is possible to prevent the infection of military garrisons, though whether it can be done in a campaign remains to be seen. Yellow fever is circumscribed within certain areas, and if it is possible to keep troops away from those areas there will be little danger of infection. Contrary to the prevailing idea, altitude does not govern the disease. There are no extremely high altitudes in Cuba, and yet there are places where there is no yellow fever. In some places on the coast the disease is not to be found. As a general rule the more important the town, the greater its commercial activity, the more infected it is. Yet a congregation of people in the interior could not originate yellow fever. The cities where the disease prevails are infected because they are permanently inhabited by a crowd. Still the disease may be carried to a garrison from an infected town. To guard against this the troops must be placed by themselves, in uninfected places, and they must not communicate with infected places. Then, too, no depot of supplies should be placed in an infected port. This is, of course, a desideratum that it may be difficult to obtain for strategic

reasons. Ideal conditions are not always possible in a military campaign. Whether or not yellow fever can be kept from the troops depends entirely upon whether these plans can be carried out."

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

COLONEL JOSEPH M. BENNETT has given the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania real estate valued at \$80,000, and adjacent to the building he had previously given to the University for a Women's Hall. It is expected that there will ultimately be erected on this land a special building for the women's department of the University, though the buildings as they now exist are available for this purpose. Women are at present admitted to the graduate courses of the University of Pennsylvania, and it is planned to establish undergraduate courses. Colonel Bennett had also previously given to the University \$17,500 for fellowships for women, and the announcement is just made that a fellowship for three years has been guaranteed by former women students of the University.

At the last meeting of the Trustees of Columbia University it was decided to call the building erected for work in physics 'Fayerweather Hall,' in recognition of the bequest of \$300,000 made to the University by the late Mr. Fayerweather.

THE University of Edinburgh has received a bequest by the will of the late Honorable B. F. Primrose of £2,000, one half to be used for the encouragement of original research and one-half for the library.

THE diploma of M.D. of the Paris University will henceforth be given to foreign students who go through the medical curriculum without previously passing their *baccalauréat* examination. This diploma, in accordance with Article 15 of the Decree of July 21, 1897, does not give any of the privileges attached to the real degree. It happens curiously that at the same time the Prussian government has adopted an exactly opposite policy and has decided that, after this year, the degree of M.D. will be given to no one who has not passed the state examination and so become legally qualified to practice medicine in the German Empire.

HEINRICH RIES, PH.D. (Columbia), has been appointed instructor in economic geology in Cornell University.

PROFESSOR J. H. WELLS has been appointed professor of mechanical engineering in the University of Montana.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE.

A 'CENTURY OF GEOGRAPHY IN THE UNITED STATES.'

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: In the preamble to his address entitled a 'Century of Geography in the United States' (this JOURNAL, April 22, 1898) Mr. Marcus Baker states that he proposes to give 'a general review of the century's progress in the diffusion of geographic knowledge in and as to the United States.' For his material he looks 'not to the repulsive black volumes that have for years been poured out over the country from the government printing office,' which represent the *increase*, but 'to text-books, to public addresses in Congress and out, to newspaper and magazine articles, and to public lectures,' which represent the *diffusion* of geographic knowledge.

While it would thus appear that Mr. Baker had intended his address to be of a popular rather than of a scientific nature, yet this does not justify him in making misleading or incorrect statements in regard to the sources from which his geographic knowledge is derived. Such statements are even more liable to do harm in popular addresses than in scientific ones, for the reason that his hearers are less likely to verify them by reference to the original sources of information.

I beg to call the attention of your readers, therefore, to certain of these inaccuracies and misleading statements that have attracted my notice.

1. Powell's first voyage through the canyons of the Colorado was not made in the same year that Alaska was purchased, but two years after, or in 1869.

2. The statement that, at the time the U. S. Geological Survey undertook the gigantic task of making a topographical map of the entire United States, 'topographic maps did not exist,'

except of 'a fringe of lake and seacoast,' is not only misleading, but does injustice to the work of the earlier organizations, without essentially enhancing that of the present, to which Mr. Baker is now attached. The earlier topographical work which Mr. Baker ignores includes nearly 90,000 square miles in a belt extending entirely across the Cordilleran system mapped both topographically and geologically by the 40th parallel survey and an area of about 70,000 square miles in Colorado and adjoining States mapped in like manner by the Hayden survey. While these maps are on a smaller scale, and hence give less detail than those made by the present organization, they have been proved by long test to possess a substantial accuracy commensurate with their scale, and are not surpassed or even equalled by corresponding maps in any part of the world.

3. Finally, while enumerating in considerable detail all the other organizations which have contributed to our knowledge of the geography of the country, Mr. Baker has studiously avoided all mention of the Fortieth Parallel Survey, the first to introduce modern methods of topographic surveying into American cartography and to whose pioneer work all the subsequent organizations have been more or less indebted, as I showed in my address on the 'Geology of Government Explorations,' published in this JOURNAL in January, 1897.

S. F. EMMONS.

COLOR VISION.

My thanks are due Professor Titchener for his appreciative criticism and reply to my recent paper on Color Vision. He confirms some of my most important points in showing that the number of competitors for the credit of new color hypotheses is even greater than I had supposed. It is reassuring to be told that "The psychologist must know them in the sense that he must know his literature at large. He is no more disturbed by them, however, than is the biologist by the thousand and one theories of heredity and transmission that have been formulated since the days of pangenesis."

I am quite willing to be corrected by so competent a psychologist if I was mistaken in thinking that Wundt's hypothesis has a good follow-